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EXAMINER

CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2685

DATE MAILED: 10/09/2003

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/765,308

Applicant(s)

JARRETT, PHILLIP

Examiner

Charles Chow

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-6,8,9 and 11-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 3,4,7 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

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Detailed Action

Priority

1. Applicant claims foreign priority benefit using United Kingdom document 0001,754.1 filed on 01/27/2000, document 0019,189.0 filed 8/7/2000, document 0023,256.1 9/21/2000, and document 0024,341.0 filed 10/05/2000.

However, the certified copy of the foreign priorities are not received yet. A copy of the certified foreign priority is required. See MPEP 201.14 (b).

For this office action, the foreign priority is considered based on the earliest priority date, 01/27/2000.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg et al. (US 5,983,098) in view of Evans et al. (US 5,243,641), and further in view of McDonal (US 6,335,753 B1).

Regarding **claim 1**, Gerszberg et al. (also as Gerszberg in below) teaches a multi-purpose mobile cordless phone system capable of communicating voice/data signals selectively either with a local base station within a cellular phone network or with a local loop fixed telephone network. Because Gerszberg teaches the dual mode network access point DNAP 10 for

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enabling user to select between wireline service provider 36 and wireless service provider 38 (abstract, figure in cover page) for the voice and data signals in ISDN network (col. 3, lines 31-40; the voice in analog/TDMA; col. 3, lines 18-20).

Gerszberg teaches the signal communication via the active mobile transponder unit (DNAP 10) for communication with a local loop (36) being enabled when the active mobile transponder unit is physically connected to the latter, local-loop. Because Gerszberg teaches the call can be selectively routed via a switching circuit 12 to automatically connected to the local loop via the optional wired interface 14 to wireline provider 36 for the physical connection of the DNAP 10 to the local loop, for the cordless telephone 34 (as shown in (col. 3, line 30-40).

Gerszberg teaches cordless telephone 34 in a TDMA system (col. 3, lines 11-20) utilizing the ISDN to interface with wireline for multiple terminals (col. 3, lines 30-40) using DNAP 10, not only for communicating with wireline provider 36 (abstract), but also communicate with a wireless service provider (col. 3, lines 41-58). However, Gerszberg does not clearly indicate a cordless phone may communication with other more mobile transponders having the same cellular network phone number, and only one transponder unit being active at a given time. Evans et al. teaches a system having cordless phone may communication with one or more mobile transponders (base units) having the same cellular network phone number and only one transponder unit being active at a given time. Because Evans teaches the cordless telephone system having cordless handset 18, 19 (Fig. 10) capable of extending of the

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operating range (abstract, col. 1, lines 10-13; Fig. 5), and the handset can communicate also to the other shared base units 13-16 for handing off calls in order to extending of the operating range (abstract, col. 4, line 47-68), as the claimed features for a system having cordless telephone for communicating with more transponder units. Evans teaches the base unit is activated at a time for communicating with a given handset (abstract). Evans teaches the same cellular network calling phone number to base unit from a handset with different extension numbers x101, x102 in the PBX control unit 10 (as shown in Fig. 5; col. 4, lines 56-62). Evans teaches a technique for improving/extending the operating range for a cordless handset by utilizing shared base units to handoff telephone call (col. 2, lines 7-34), such the system can efficiently handle the telephone call by handing off call to shared base unit. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg, and to include Evans's handing off call to shared base unit, such that the system could efficiently handling the telephone call by handoff call to shared base unit.

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the communicating visual image signal in a mobile Cordless phone system.

McDonal teaches the wireless video telephone system (abstract, figure in cover page, Fig. 1-4; col. 1, lines 7-12; summary of invention), with handset 56 (Fig. 4; col. 5, lines 26-43; col. 6, lines 37-61). McDonal teaches a technique for transmitting image photograph over cordless telephone for the calling and receiving parties with the simple/easy to use features, such that the user can conveniently identified the other party with the photographic picture.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include McDonal's technique for transmission of images over a cordless telephone with low cost, such that the user could conveniently identify the other party from the received photographic image.

3. Claims 2, 4/2, 5-6, 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Sakamoto et al. (US 5,365,573).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the base station incorporating a docking station to allow the active mobile transponder unit to be physically connected.

Regarding **claim 2**, Sakamoto teaches the base station incorporating a docking station to allow the active mobile transponder unit to be physically connected. Because Sakamoto teaches a cordless telephone system having radio communication unit 4/41 (Fig. 1-4, abstract, figure in cover page, Fig. 4, col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 1, lines 37-51). Sakamoto teaches the radio communication unit 41 can be docked to the base unit 300 (Fig. 5). Sakamoto teaches the active radio communication unit 41 can be electrically, physically detached from the base unit and brought out from home, for communicating with mobile unit B and fixed subscriber line (abstract; summary of invention; col. 6, lines 34-50; col. 6, lines 45-50), having a interface connector 47 (col. 5, lines 44-51; a control unit 50 in col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 2), for communication data with base unit. Sakamoto teaches a technique for the radio communication unit 41 of the cordless base unit 300, having the radio communication unit 41 detachably connected to the base unit, for used outdoor for communication with a mobile

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unit (col. 1, lines 29-65), such that user can efficiently, conveniently, utilize the detachable radio unit from docking station for utilizing in outdoor mobile communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include Sakamoto's detachable radio cordless telephone unit 41, such that user can efficiently, conveniently, utilize the detachable radio unit from docking station for utilizing in outdoor mobile communication. Besides, Sakamoto also teaches the TDMA time slot, voice and data as shown in col. 4, lines 37-57.

Regarding **claim 4**, referring to Sakamoto above, for the base station incorporates means for re-charging the battery pack of the mobile transponder unit and/or cordless phone (as shown in Fig. 6, the base unit comprising a rectifier 29, power supply 27, for charging radio communication unit 41 via power supply 37; Fig. 3, col. 3, line 62 to col. 4, line 2; col. 4, lines 20-29; col. 6, lines 50-55), for the claimed features in claim 4 depended upon claim 2.

Regarding **claim 5**, referring to teaches the control unit 50 for automatically detecting whether the radio communication unit 41 is physically connected to a local loop fixed network (subscriber line), and if so routed outgoing call to the local loop subscriber line as shown in col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 15; col. 7, line 37 to col. 8, line 2).

Regarding **claim 6**, referring to Gerszberg above (col. 2, lines 24-28, interface 14, 20) for the switch circuit 12 to automatically divert and select wireless service provider 38 via wireline provider 36 of the local loop connection, for combining with Sakamoto's detecting of the connection of the radio communication unit 41 to the base unit 300.

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Regarding **claim 8**, referring to Sakamoto above for the base unit 300 incorporates means to detect whether the active mobile transponder (radio 41) has been inserted, as shown in col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 15.

Regarding **claim 9**, referring to Sakamoto above for the radio 41 is not inserted or if inserted but not active, for combining with Gerszberg's automatically selection of the wireline provider or wireless provider, for the base unit can divert incoming call to fixed network number of the connected local loop via cellular network.

4. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nguyen (US 5,797,089).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the Qwerty keyboard incorporated in cordless phone.

Regarding **claim 11**, Nguyen teaches the Qwerty keyboard incorporated in cordless phone.

Because Nguyen teaches a foldable hinge 14 (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 56-63; col. 4, lines 7-11) for the personal communications terminal PCT 10 (abstract, col. 3, lines 37-55), having PDA keyboard 24 (the alpha-numeric keyboard in abstract). Nguyen teaches the PCT comprising mobile telephone and a personal digital assistant PDA (abstract), such that the PCT can have the PDA features connected to a mobile telephone (col. 2, line 46 to col. 3, line 15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include Nguyen's foldable communication

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terminal with alpha-numeric keyboard, such that the user could efficiently utilize the features in mobile phone and the PDA, by integrating both together.

Regarding **claim 12**, referring to Nguyen above for the hinge split (Fig. 2) may divide the keyboard symmetrically or asymmetrically.

Regarding **claim 13**, referring to Nguyen above for all keyboards for the cordless telephone (personal communication terminal PCT 10) are fully recessed (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 59-63; col. 4, lines 7-11), the laid flat of the PCT 10 (col. 3, lines 47-55), the keyboard is recessed because when the PCT 10 in closed position, the keyboard can avoid touching the top half 21 (Fig. 2) has display screen 23.

Regarding **claim 14**, referring to Nguyen above for the mobile transponder unit (PCT 10) incorporates an image display screen 23 (displaying image in col. 1, line 15).

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, Nguyen, as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Lui et al. (US 2002/0011,993 A1).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the touch sensitive Qwerty keyboard visual display.

Regarding **claim 15**, Lui et al. (also as Lui in below) teaches the touch sensitive Qwerty keyboard visual display. Because Lui teaches the touch sensitive display (Fig. 7), with soft input panel SIP, has image of the keyboard 66 displayed for inputting text [0045; SIP displays an image of keyboard 66] for a mobile device [0025], under software control (abstract). Lui teaches a technique of software controlled of switching the input mode with

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efficiency [0005-0006], such that user can efficiently entering/editing text with the SIP control. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include Lui's touch sensitive display of keyboard, such that user can efficiently inputting/writing text.

6. Claims 16, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Pardo (US 6,266,539 B1).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the mobile transponder unit incorporates PDA electronics.

Regarding **claim 16**, Pardo teaches the PDA incorporated in a telephone docking station. Because Pardo teaches a telephone docking station for a personal digital assistant PDA (abstract, col. 1, lines 6-9, Fig. 1, Fig. 3A/3B; col. 4, line 45 to col. 5, line 67). In Fig. 3A/3B shows the docking station 32 has the docking port 30 for PDA 31 (col. 7, lines 19-46). Pardo teaches an improved low cost technique for a telephone to incorporate the features from a PDA, by providing a docking place on a telephone base for a PDA (col. 2, line 48 to col. 3, line 21), such that the user can utilize the features from PDA for a telephone. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include Pardo's docking a PDA to a telephone base, such that the user can improve a telephone set with the features from PDA.

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Regarding the mobile transponder unit, referring to the combining of Pardo with Sakamoto's radio communication 41 above.

Regarding **claim 17**, referring to Pardo above for the docking station incorporating a PDA/PC interface for data synchronization (as shown in Fig. 12, item 125, col. 9, lines 53-64, the RS-232 data synchronization).

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, Pardo, as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Kikinis et al. (US 5,799,068).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate a base station having a docking station for the mobile transponder unit incorporating a suitable interface for accessing a LAN.

Regarding **claim 18**, Kikinis teaches the notebook computer (figure in cover page) having a LAN module 2161 plugged into a notebook computer (col. 31, lines 25-43, Fig. 41), and the notebook also can have a micro PDA docked to the docking port 1105 (figure in cover page; col. 23, line 34-45; Fig. 25), such that the micro PDA can communicate with LAN using notebook computer. Kikinis teaches an improved technique for a portable computer having flexible docking bays for inserting modular micro PDA (col. 2, line 32 to col. 3, line 30), such that user can conveniently expand the notebook computer with the features from micro PDA for connecting to LAN. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Gerszberg above, and to include Kikinis' docking bay for micro PDA, such that user can conveniently expand the notebook computer for

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connecting micro PDA to LAN. Regarding the mobile transponder unit, referring to the combining of Kikinis with Sakamoto's radio unit 41 above.

8. Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerszberg in view of Evans, McDonal, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kikinis et al.

Regarding **claim 19**, referring to Kikinis above, for a micro PDA 1010 is incorporated within a portable computer having means to be physically connected to a local loop. Because Kikinis teaches a smart phone system having the notebook computer 1172 with a micro PDA 1010 docking via docking port 1105 (abstract, Fig. 15, col. 15, lines 35-49). Kininis teaches the micro PDA 1010 connected to a phone connector 1091 via modem 1089 (col. 23, lines 34-45, Fig. 25). Regarding the mobile transponder unit, referring to the combining of Kikinis with Sakamoto's radio unit 41 above.

Regarding **claim 20**, referring to Kikinis, Sakamoto above, for the micro-PDA 1010 is an optional accessory item for the notebook computer 1172 (Kikinis), because notebook computer 1172 has a docking port 1105 for optionally connecting to micro-PDA 1010.

Claims objection

9. Claims 3, 4/3, 7, 10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. It is because the cited prior arts do not teaches the claimed features, in claims 3, 7, 10, for a docking station and transponder is directly linked via a cable

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to a local loop; features for a base station automatically providing a signal to the mobile transponder advising the fixed network telephone number of a local loop; features for the transponder to automatically provide a signal to the base station advising the cellular network phone number of the mobile transponder.

Regarding claim 4, it is because that claim 4 is depending upon claim 3 also, therefore, claim 4 is allowable, due to the dependency upon claim 3.

Conclusion

10. In the above disclosures, Gerszberg teaches the dual mode network access point DNAP 10 for enabling user to select between wireline service provider 36 and wireless service provider 38 (abstract, figure in cover page) for the voice and data signals in ISDN network. Gerszberg teaches the signal communication via the active mobile transponder unit, DNAP 10, for communication with a local loop (36) being enabled when the active mobile transponder unit is physically connected to the latter, local-loop. Because Gerszberg teaches the call can be selectively routed via a switching circuit 12 to automatically connected to the local loop via the optional wired interface 14 to wireline provider 36 for the physical connection of the DNAP 10 to the local loop, for the cordless telephone 34. Gerszberg teaches cordless telephone 34 in a TDMA system utilizing the ISDN interface to wireline for multiple terminals. Gerszberg teaches the DNAP 10, not only for communicating via wired interface 14 to a wireline provider 36, the DNAP 10 can also communicate with a wireless service provider 38 via the wireless interface circuit 20.

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Evans teaches the cordless telephone has extension call number for the same network for communicate with shared base units for handoff to extending the operating range.

McDonal teaches the simple, low cost, vedio telephone, such that the user could conveniently identify the other party, via the photographic picture.

Sakamoto teaches the radio communication unit 41 docked to cordless base unit 300, can be detachably connected to the base unit, for used outdoor for communication with a mobile unit to a telephone line.

Nguyen teaches foldable communication terminal with alpha-numeric keyboard, such that the user could efficiently utilize the features in mobile phone and the PDA, by integrating both together.

Pardo teaches the telephone docking station for a personal digital assistant PDA. Pardo teaches the docking station 32 has the docking port 30 for PDA 31. Pardo teaches an improved low cost technique for a telephone to incorporate the features from a PDA, by providing a docking place on a telephone base for a PDA.

Kikinis teaches an improved low cost technique for a connecting a micro PDA to telephone line via modem, and the micro PDA is docked to a notebook computer.

11. The cited pertinent prior arts are listed below:

- A. US 6,201,951 B1, March 2001, Duwaer et al. teaches the detachable control panel with a antenna 5, in communication with antenna 4 of a base station 1, for the portable detachable display control panel (abstract, summary of invention).

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B. US 6,304,560 B1, October 2001, Archambaud et al. teaches the repeater station 21 for a personal handy phone system having wireless local loops (abstract, figure in cover, Fig. 2-3).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231


or faxed to: (703) 872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles Chow

September 10, 2003.


EDWARD F. URBAN
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